expired to day at his lodgings at Mrs. Scott's, on Pennsylvania-av. He was sick but for a short period, ery sipelas, which soon took a fetal form, being his disease Washington is eminently dull. There is scarce an on dit worth reporting. They who wait upon Provi dence in the garb of lobby members are the principal Tuey who wait upon Providenizers at the hotels, and are as eager as ever in con-

vincing every person who comes to Washington with a private bill that they are indispensable to his success. These citizens play an active game of thimble-rig with Uncle Sam, and are bent upon having what loose change the old gentleman has about his pockets. The moment they can bring him to bet which thimble the pea is under, he is gone. He always, kind old fellow, elects the wrong one.

The debate on Central American affairs in the Senate is well nich over. Gen. Cass is generally deemed to have sat right square down in Nicaragua muit, and if he ever gets up again, will certainly show the mire.

Yours.

PRICE OF NEGROES -- We observe that The Chester Standard, in speaking of the high prices of ne-groes in that District, mentions a lot of seventy-one, upon the sale of which the average price was \$318. It is within our knowledge that a lot of thirty-four sold recently in our knowledge that a fold. Edgefield at \$642 per head. [Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Jan. 35.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bouthern Tolograph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver sin

Washington Items. Special Dispatch to The N. Y Tribu.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1858. Gen. Dixon has paired off with Senator Borland, and accompanied by Henry J. Eastman, of Kentucky, leaves to-morrow for Charleston, S. C. Dixon has been suffering with inflammation of the lungs ever since his arrival at Washington. Dr. Hall is under the impression that a few weeks will restore

The Senate will probably to-morrow take up the Pacific Railroad bill, and an effort will be made to pass the Western and Southwestern Railroad bills which went through the House at the last Session.

Prof. Guyot, of Harvard University, arrived here to-day.

The Governorship of Ohio, &c. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1833.

Lewis D. Campbell is urgently requested by the Whigs and some Democrats, to run as candidate for the Governship of Ohio. Should be yield to their solicitations, he will be a formidable candidate. Senator Clemens was in his seat to-day.

Sam. Medary is bitterly opposed by a portion of the Ohio Democracy for a place in the Cabinet. A strong remonstrance has been sent from Ohio to

Rhode Island Items. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853.

Jonah Titus, Democrat, has been elected to the State House of Representatives, from Scituate, vice—
Roberts, deceased. The Maine Law men and the Democrats forming a coslition. The Moderator told the voters to bring in their votes for Jonah Titus, and they A farm house in Cranston was burned on Sat-

urday siternoon. The flames spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved. Loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,500.

John Daly, conductor of a freight train on John Daly, conductor of a freight train on Boston and Providence Railroad, was scriously injured on Saturday sternoon between this city and Pawnicket, as is supposed by coming in collision with a bridge. When the cars reached the Dépôt here, he was found lying on the top of one of them insensible. He was alive at the last accounts, but is considered in a very vecestions attention.

William Vandewater, a sail maker, was run ever by Engine No. 4, while going to a fire on Saturday night, and seriously, if not fatally injured. w. w. s.

U.S. Sapreme Court-The Kaine Extradition

U. S. Supreme Court—The Kaine Extradition Cust.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to day three opinions on the Kaine Extradition case were delivered. Justice Catron delivered the opening one, and held that the arguments of Counsel Busteed and Bredy, denying the right or power of Cousul Barday to surp the functions of the accredited British Minister upon a question of broad international law, was not tenable; but that the British Government might delegate that power. He delivered an elaborate opinion adverse to the views of Justices Taney, Nelson and Daniels.

Justice Curtis followed, and differed with all his associates upon minor points, but concurred with Chief Justice Tany, and Reison and Daniels upon the question of accident of Congress.

achjornaction in the care index in the sects of Congress.

The result, if we are correctly informed, will be that the Bench being equally divided upon the main question of jurisdiction, the prisoner must remain in duresse unit the prisoner must remain in duresse unit the control of the prisoner must be unit to the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the control of the prisoner must be unit to the prisoner must b

til action is taken de sero upon the merits, or until the writ be allowed on future motion on the part of the prisoner. So that the case must again come before the New-York Court. Washington Items.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853.
The consideration of the Texas Debt bill is ne consideration of the Texas Debt bill is postponed, in consequence of the sickness of Senator Fearce, but it is understood it will be taken up as soon as his health permits him to visit the Senate, on account of its importance, as involving the public faith of the State and the desirableness of disposing of it before the next Administration comes in. Mr. Fearce has prepared a legal argument, said to be irrefragible, in favor of the 8,000,000 proposition.

Mr. Badger's confirmation, it is understood, depends upon two unsettled votes.

The remaining eighty for The remaining eighty-four bricklayers and laborers were dismissed from the Capitol Extension to-day, leaving no workmen employed except the marble-cutters.

Hon Zeno Scudder continues dangerously ill amatory rheumatism.

The New-York Industrial Exhibition and the British Provinces.

The St. John Nac-Brunsteicker of the 28th lest, announces the arrival there of James Whitman. Colonial Agent of the New-York Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Whitman will immediately communicate with the Government, the New Brunswick Society, the Mechanical Institute, and all others who feel interceted in the matter, in order to have a prover and sufficient display of the products of New Brun, wick, and its work-men of steproducts of New Brun, wick, and its work-men of steproducts of New Brun, wick, and its work-men of steproducts. matter, in order to insure a prover and sufficient dis-play of the products of New-Brun, wick, and its work-men of every description at the forthcoming exhibition. While at Halifax, N. S., Mr. Whitman placed himself in communication with the Government of Nova Scotia and received from the Provincial Secretary the follow-ing letter:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } PREVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PREVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PALIFICAN, Jan. 18, 1808.

Six: Having submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor year communication of this date, in reply to my letter of the lith inst. referring to the contemplated New-York Industrial Exhibition, I have the honor, by his Excellency's command, to acquaint you that the subject will be brought to the consideration of the Provincial Legislature in the approaching senion, and that his Excellency will readily concur in any measure which the Legislative Council and Assembly may doesn it advisable to adopt for promoting the chiece of the Exhibition. I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES WHITMAN, Esq.

JOSEPH HOWE.

General Pierce and the Bulnimore Author-Ities, &c.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853. The Mayor of Baltimore has received tetter from General Pierce, declining a public reception on his passage through this city. The Committee appointed by the Council to make arrangements has been discharged.

John Lamb, the messenger, from whom the

segro Neal was taken at Chester by a mob, was severely anured and was unable to attend at Philadelphia to day, his physicians having prohibiting him from leaving his room.

We have no mail beyond Augusta, Ga., to-

The Jerry Rescue Trials.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. The Petit Jury

panel was called, and 25 found to be present.

The District Attorney moved the trial of William L.

Sainon, of Granby, Oswego County.

The Clerk proceeded to call twelve Jarymen, who
took their seats, and the Court, cautioning the Jury in
regard to allowing any conversation with them in regard
to the case, took a recess till 3 % o'clock.

Election of an Alderman in Boston.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Board of Alderman to day resulted in the choice of Sampson Reed, the regular Whit candidate. He had 4,96 votes, Brancis Tukey had 2,35d, and Libby, (Dena.) 620.

Homicide Sinking of the brig H. C. Pratt. Levin William has been fully committed for dal on the charge of homicide in causing the death of aristophe.

orisi on the charge of homicide in causing the death of Christopher Loohan.

The brig H. C. Pratt, which arrived here on humday, from Bordesux, sunk last night at Almond-t, wharf, having aprung sleak from damage sustained by see in coming up the river.

Explosion of a Stenm Boiler-Loss of Three

Explosion of a Sterm Boller-Loss of Farce Lives,
Chrosso, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853.
On Saturday evening, the steam boiler of the stationary sugine at the Junction Railroad oxploids, and three men, named Cornelius Reinker, James Gallagher, and James Bargen, were instantly killed. B. S. Cartist, the foreman, and J. McCord, engineer, were baily wounded, the latter probably fatally. The boiler was thrown a distance of 35 reds. The cause of the explasion was the neglect to supply water.

Affray Between Soldiers-One Man Killed. Pontsmourn, N. H., Monday, Jan. 31, 1853, at occurred between some soldiers in the sutters'shop, as Fort Constitution, last night, during wherh a non-commissioned officer named Barr stabled a private named Nelson, killing him instantly. Barr fied and has not yet been arrested.

Escape of a Murderer. W. Howard, who is under sentence of death,

for the murder of Henry Driehaus, escaped from jail on Saturday night. The Governor offers \$500 reward for his apprehension. He has but one eye, is heavy-built, and has a downcast look.

Discharge of Neal, the Colored Slave Rescuer.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 31, 1853.

Neal, the colored man, who was arrested last week, charged with inciting slaves to escape from Anno Arundel County, Maryland, was this morning discharged by the Supreme Court, no return having been made on the writ of habeas corpus.

The Insurance on the lost Ship A. H. Howland.

Boston, Mendsy, Jan. 31, 1853.

The ship A. H. Howland, of New Bedford, set near Hopolulu, is insured for \$65,500 at New Bedford, Nantucket and Boston.

Arrival of the City of |Glasgow lat Phila delphin.
Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 31, 1852.

The screw steamship City of Glasgow, from Liverpool 7th inst, has arrived at this port.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1853. Mr. CLEMENS appeared in the Senate for the The CHAIR laid before the Senate official

copies of the Army and Navy Register.

The Deficiency bill was received from the louse, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HUNTER submitted a resolution, which Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House, to examine and count the returns of votes for President and Vice President, and notify the persons closen, of their election.

Mr. Borland presented the credentials of Mr. Schastion, reflected Senator for Arkanasa for six years.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the abrocation of Slavery and for

sylvania Society for the abrogation of Slavery, and for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, asking the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave act to some conformity with the provisions of the Con-

Also a petition of the Grand River Quarterly Meeting of the Free-Will Baptists of Michigan, declar-ing the Fugitive Slave Law contrary to the law of God, and praying its immediate recovery

and praying its immediate repeal.

He said that he knew of no appropriate Committee to which to refer them. On his motion they were laid on the table.

Mr. Coopen presented a petition from Phila elphis, praying the construction of a Post Railroad om Philadelphia to New-York. Mr. Cass presented several additional petitions praying the intervention of this Government to protect American citizens abroad in religious worship. He recommended the subject to the earnest attention of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and hoped for an early and favorable report thereon.

arly and favorable report thereon.

Messrs. Hunter, Bright and Pearce were sppointed a Committee to examine and count the re-turn of votes for President and Vice-President, in ac-cordance with Mr. Hunter's resolution.

A Message was received from the House an-ouncing the death of Mr. Buell. Mr. SEWARD said—Scarcely two weeks ago

Mr. Sewand said—Scarcely two weeks ago we arrested the delates of the House of Representatives by a junesage announcing the death of a Senator from Vermont. To-day, when we have not reached the subject assigned for discussion, the House of Representatives appeals to us for condolence in its bereavement of a Delegate from New-York. So frequent are the monitions we receive, teaching us that although we are the legislators of a great nation, we are nevertheless also subjects of a King, who is not of this world, and of whose Kingdom there shall be no end. New-York has thirty-four Congressional Districts, according to the Constitution of the present Congress. The sevent-reenth of these Districts includes that part of the Valley of the Mohawk River which in the Revolutionary age was the western border, which is now the middle region of the Mohawk River which in the Revolutionary age was the western border, which is now the middle region of the

At an early stage in the War of Independence, Her-At an early stage in the War of Independence, Herkimer, a plebian patriot General, fell in repelling a British force from that beautiful valley; and Montgomery, one of higher connections, gave up his life in the attempt to scale the Hights of Abraham, which were the strongholds of the invaders. The Continental Congress decreed a monument to the memory of Herkimer, but the decree yet remains unexecuted. New-York, more just, erased from the valley of the Mohawk the political name of Nyon, which it wore in honor of a British Governor, and dividing the regions into two counties, between the properties of the stage of the stage of the chivalrous hero of Quebec. These counties have of the chivalrous hero of Quebec. These counties whose limits he had fallen, and upon the other the name of the chivalrous hero of Quebec. These counties

name of the chivalrous hero of Quebec. These counties as they now are, after many changes, constitute the Seventeenth District, of which the deceased, Alexander H. Buell, was the Representative.

In the contest of organic principles which attended the establishment of the Federal Constitution, the people of that part of New-York followed the safe lead and guidance of Schuyler, Kay and Hamilton. But when without a change of party organization that contest was followed by a new one, involving the principle of political action that people came generally to the adoption of the benigmant and comprehensive policy of Jefferson, and they still adhere to it as it was taught by himself. Nowhere, not even in that great statesman's native commonwealth are his principles more highly cherished than in the region which I have mentioned; and not only there, but throughout the whole State of New-York, We do indeed break into parties and undergo changes of combination. gion which I have mentioned; and not only there, but throughout the whole State of New-York. We do indeed break into parties and undergo changes of combination, as the American people do everywhere, but it is only as religious bodies divide and recombine, each sect striving to get nearer to the original and commen standard of faith. New-York so late as the beginning of the present century had but very few considerable institutions of leagning But it was the good fortune of the deceased that he was born and reared in Fairfield. In Herkimer County, where some settlers from Connecticut had thus early founded an Academy that has since given many eminent men to the service of the State. Mr. Buel's father was short lived, and his son's patrimony was exhausted in its education. With a mother and sisters thrown upon him for support, he engaged in the mercantile profession at home. Afterward, as capital and credit increased, he established from time to time, branches in adjacent towns and counties. Ultimately, when the Gold Coast on the Pacific Ocean was opened to American commerce, Mr. Buel, without giving up any of his domestic footholds of trade, extended his business into California, and the unpretending merchant of Fairfield, in New-York, had also his crowded warehouses in San Francisco. It is almost needless to say that he was a man of probity, of assiduity directed by keen sagacity, and of energy regulated by exemplary moderation; nevertheless, had these been his only marked qualities he would never have been among us here. He cultivated all domestic and social and public virtues, and so he won early smilhe steadfastly retained the respect and affection of the community in which he lived. They admired his fortunes, but they still more admired the man.

"All whe deserved exteem he made his own."

And to be leved, himself but needed to be known."

He reached his high position, houwer, not in a day, but through the exercise of care, activity and energy

"All who deserved esteem he made his own."

And to be leved, himself but needed to be known."

He reached his high position, however, not in a day, but through the exercise of care, activity and energy for many years. In 1845, he represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature of New York, and in 1850, he was advanced to the honors of Representative in the Congress of the United States. He brought to the discharge of that high trust the same faculties and virtues which had distinguished him in the occupations of private life. He was prompt, punctual, active and assidence, conscious in the votes he gave with fidelity to the principles of his constituents, and yet tolerant of the opinions and charitable in his constructions of the metives of all others. He did not bebete. Debate is these halls either wins a great influence or utterly wastes the speaker's power. He exercised that celmer influence which is felt by all, and the manner of which is seen by no one. Two weeks ago he hastened back from his distant home by night, through an inclement storm to assure his wife of the recovery of a child, whom he had visited there. The disease which was to become morral attended him to his chamber. He died yesterday morning, and although he had attained the the of age of 51 years, yet he died without having encountered an ebb of fortune or of public favor—on the contrary, growing prosperity and higher henors seemed to be soliciting him to live on. I know, Mr. President, that it is customary, on occasions like this, to speak of the touching seemes of death, and to effer consolation to the bereaved survivors,—and yet, Sir, I cannot do it. Those subjects seem to me, too sacred to be approached by one, who, like myself, is habitually engaged in the affairs of life, and not in the contemplation of death—in the strifes of the world, and not in the peaceful offices of religion. I will say therefore of the manner of the death of my late cofferconsolation to the bereaved survivors,—and yet, Sir, I cannot do it. Those subjects seem

suggest. I know full well that the light which reason throws into the darkness of souls oppressed by such griefs as theirs, is only as the borrowed light of the most and stars. They know better than I could tell them how to look further and higher for a purer and bolist llumination.

illumination.

Mr. President, what belonged to others, to do all that they could do on this sad occasion, has been done. The bereaved partner of the deceased has closed his eyes with her own gentle hand, and ministering friends, with scarcely less of tenderness, have invested his perishing form with such habiliments as both the grave. His colleagues from New York—all of them, from Manhattan Island, with its towers and temples lost behind the masts of demestic and foreign commerce, to Nagara, acreening his majesty in primeval forests—bave attended, that sed mourner, and the precious burden she convery, to the place of departure from the Capital; and this morning, before the sun had risen, accompanied by as many of those colleagues as could be spared from public service here, the procession was already on its way to the desolated mansion of the deceased, where sorrowing kinsmen and life-long friends will be in walling to receive those precious remains, and consign them to their final rest. The House of Representatives has paid an unaffected tribute of panegyric to his memory. All that remains for us to do—all that we can do here—is to respond to that tribute, as I know we shall do, with the sincerity of sorrow and of sympathy, and then to show not only our respect for the deceased, but also our rescence for the great Power who both thus suidenly called him away from among us into the Divine presence, by abetaining for a day from the cares and the thoughts of this world, and devoting that brief period to meditations befitting those who have been thus touchingly admonished that they are journeying to a world. Mr. President, what belonged to others, to do all that thoughts of this world, and devoting that brief period to meditations befitting those who have been thus touchingly admonished that they are journeying to a world where death cannot enter, and where, to those who have qualified themselves for a gracious reception there by feith and penitence for errors committed here, sorrows can never come. He offered usual resolutions.

Mr. Fish-I rise to second the resolutions offered by my called the propositions.

Mr. Fish-I rise to second the resolutions offered by my colleague, not to add a word to the just and faithful tribute which he has paid to the memory of a true man, but to express my concurrence in what he has said of the character of our deceased associate, to join my voice with his in testimony of departed worth, and in sympathy with his becaved family and friends. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Buell dates only from the period when we met here in the discharge of the duties of our respective positions, but his character had been previously sufficiently known to prepare me for an appreciation of the gould amitability, united with firm purpose and unbending integrity which marked his life. I shall ever look back with satisfaction to the integrourse hirf as it has been, which I have enjoyed life. I shall ever look back with satisfaction to the in-tercourse, brief as it has been, which I have enjoyed with my deceased celleague, and I can never fail to asso-ciate the idea of integrity, of energy, of firmness, and of gentleness, with the name of Alexander H. Buell. Mr. HAMLIN followed in a tribute to the

nemory of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up, and made it the special order of the day for to-morrow, the Senate bill concerning bail in the District.

Mr. Jenkins announced the death of A. H.

Mr. Jennius announced the death of A. H. Buell, which took place on Sunday morning, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was born in Fairfield, N. Y., in 1801. He pronounced a brief culogy on the life and character of his late colleague, saying, he closed his eyes in hope of a higher and purer state of existence, and concluded by offering the usual resolutions of condigence with the family of the deceased, and for members to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. Ives submitted a few remarks in memory of his colleague, and submitted a resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of carrying the remains of Mr. Buell to his late home, under care of the Commit-tee appointed by the Speaker. This, together with Mr. Jenkins's resolution, was adopted, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1853.

Mr. VANDERBILT gave notice of a bill to auorize the Brooklyn Academy to sell real estate.
Mr. Upham offered a resolution, referring the Railroad Consolidation bill to the Railroad Consolidation bill to the Railroad Consolidation bill to the Railroad Consolidation with instructions to amend the bill by making it applicable to the central line of Railroads from Albany and Troy and Buffalo, and the Lockport and Niagara Road, and report the same complete.

Mr. Pierce moved to amend the resolution

by instructing the Committee to inquire into the pro-priety of replacing the tolls on railroads. He regarded this the proper time to make the amendment, and especially so when these companies are asking favors of the State.

e State. Mr. Upham stated that the privileges asked Mr. UPHAM stated that the privileges asked by these Railroad Companies were no more than were now enjoyed by any thirteen individuals in this State, who choose to incorporate themselves into a company to build a railread from the Hudson River to Bud'alo. He would go with that Senator to place tolls on railreads—not upon the Central Road alone, but upon railroads. But, at the same time, let this bill have a fair bearing. The Companies did not ask favors here that were not enjoyed by all.

Mr. Cooley favored legislating upon each measure separately, and letting each stand upon its own

neasure separately, and letting each stand upon its own

Congan thought this amendment involved a legal question, which the Judiciary Committee should pass upon. Tolls might be imposed on railroads as a condition of their charter, but after that provision had been withdrawn, is was a question as to the authority of the Legislature to renew it again.

Mr. Bristot also favored the amendment as

Mr. Jones opposed the amendment at the

oresent time, but contended that the New-York and Eric Railroad should pay some portion of the \$41,000 mercest which the State paid as its lean or gift.

Mr. Tabler should, under proper restrictions and limitations, favor the consolidation of these roads— not merely because the companies asked it, but because the public would be better accommodated. But could his object be attained by getting up side issues which would clearly call attention from the main question un-der consideration? We had no occasion to anticipate action of the Senate on that question or any other is time. If one thing was done at a time both would

Mr. Cooley moved to amend the amendment so that it should be a distinct proposition. The original motion was to instruct the Committee to report the bill complete with certain amendances. This proposed to quiring into a certain state of facts. He moved to amend the amendment by making it a separate resolution. Adopted.

Mr. Bascock proposed to amend the amend-Mr. Barcock proposed to amend the amendment still further. As it now stood it proposed to inquire as to the imposition of tolls on the Central and New-York and Erie line of railroads, on the basis that was adopted for the Central line. He proposed to extend it so as to apply the inquiry to all roads through the State which entered into competition with the Eric Canal. He was opposed to the repeal of the law of 1851, and he had no doubt of the power of the Legislature either to reimpose the tools, or tax the profits of the road. While he avowed this as policy, he should protest and continue to protest against singling out the Central line or any other line of railroads, and allowing the others to go free. There is no sense of justice in the proposition, and he wished included in the amendment the Northern line of Railroad; a road which was constructed by Boston capital, and which advanced the interests of that city to the detriment of the cities of this State.

Mr. Pience thought the resolution expressed what the Senator from the XXXIst desired, and would include any other line of road within the State.

Mr. Barcock proposed the words, "any other line of road competing with any of the Canals of the State." Agreed to.

ASSEMBLY. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs.

UNINVELL, CLAPP and McLEAN.

The bill to authorize the Metropolitan Fire

Insurance Company to increase the number of its Di-rectors to twenty-four passed to a third reading.

Mr. Kearney introduced a bill for the enargement of the Erie Canal, the completion of the Gen-ace Valley Canal, and in regard to taxation of railrossis. Mr. Howard one in relation to mock anctions.

Mr. PETERS, to incorporate the People's Col-Mr. Marsh, to furnish towns and eities with

debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1846.

Mr. Kennedy called up his resolutions in favor of the freedom of the Public Lands.

Mr. W. Taylor was not willing to abandon our legitimate business to instruct Congress on any measure before them. He thought the resolutions to be

Mr. Champles wished the consideration of the resolutions to be postponed, as some gentlemen, not present, desired to discuss them. On his motion the resolutions were laid on the table. Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, that Prof. Thomas Rainey

deliver a lecture before the Legislature the Caloric Engine. Mr. Nosle called up his resolutions in favor f reciprocity of trade between the United States and

of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Noble said the proposed measure was one of great importance to the State. While our sails traverse every sea to bring to our homes the wealth of the world—while our canals, railroads and telegraph were extending their influence—it was in accordance with the enlightened thirst of the age that there should be a reciprocity between Canada and the States. It would increase the besiness our canals, and promete the wealth of the people. The history of our country, from the time when the commerce of the colonies was unterly restrained, to the present day, every measure which promoted freedom of trade, had given a new impects to our prosperity.

[Mr. N. gave some of the statistics of this increase of trade in proof of the opinion that this reciprocity would greatly increase the prosperity of the country.]

Mr. Holley was glad the gentleman from

New York had introduced this subject, but would

wish to confine the reciprocity to articles minusity produced or manufactured in the United States or Canada.

Mr. W. Tayton opposed the resolutions on the ground that the question involved in them beloaged solely to Congress, and not to this Legislature. Such instructions had no inducence with Congress. There was enough for the Legislature to do in attenting to the affairs of the State.

Mr. Lattlejous thought no other question than that of the enlargement of the Ganals was of so much importance to the prosperity of this Sinte as this

Mr. HENDEE, to afford time to investigate the

bject further, moved that the resolutions be Isid on to table. Carried. Mr. KEARSEY called up his resolution referring the Temperance petitions to a Select Committee of five, which, after discussion, was lost.

On motion, the House adjorned.

FROM : PORT-AU-PRINCE. - By the clipper bark Clara Windsor, Capt. Button, arrived yesterday from Port-su Prince, we have advices to the 13th inst. The Yellow Fever was raging to an alarming extent, particularly among the shipping. The following persons, belonging to vessels in port, had died recently The captain and mate of schooner Silver Cloud, from New York; the chief mate of the brig Isabella Reed, from do ; the mate and three seamen of schooner Fulton-had sailed two days previously for Philadelphia the captain and two men of schooner Gordon-had sailed six days previously for Boston, in charge of first mate; the captain, mate and four men of brig Catany, and some 12 or 15 others belonging to different vessels in port.

Distribution of the Surplus Revenue.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 27th inst., on laying on the table Mr. Stanly's bill to distribute the fourth installment of Surplus Revenue among the States, in accordance with the act of 1836: Those who voted I'es are designated thus, Y; Nay thus, N; and those who were Absent or did not vote thus, O.

Y Abercrombies. Ala. Y Floyd. N.Y.
OAken. S.C. Y Freeman. Miss.
Y Alian C. Mass. N Fuller, H. M. Pn.
Y Allan W. Ill. Y Fuller, T.J. D. Me. Y ALLES, C. Mass. Y Allen, W. III. N Outland . X C.
Y Parker A. Pa.
N Parker S. W. Ind.
O Pension. J. A.
N Penniman . Mich.
N Penniman . Mich.
N Perkins . N H.
Y Phelpa. Mn.
O Poik . Tenn. riy, T. H. Va. ... Ky on, A.G. Miss. oten, G.H. N.J. ell., N.Y. иринги...Сопп. leCorbie..Cal. lcDonald, Me. Y Moleogr., Ill. N Moore, It. D., Pa. N Wildrick, N.J. : N Moore, J., Lo. N Moreteof., N.C. O Fater., Ill. 202 members with the third of the control of White in Haller : Opposition in Roman : Distinctive Free Sollers Suam Care. Y - Teas, 105; N - Nays, 60; O - Alsent, or not

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Monday Jan 31 1933 Levin Willian has been committed to prison o answer the charge of murdering a man named Chris-opher Sobhan, aged 35 years, at the corner of Beck and warson-its, Southwark, on Saturday evening. A man is under arrest in this city on suspi-

cien of being the marderer of Rink. The prisoner at present is laboring under mania a potu. The case of Richard Neal came before the Supreme Court this morning. No one appeared against him, and be was discharged, thus leaving the case in a

The weather to-day is lovely

The Paine Festival.

The one hundred and sixteenth Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine was commemorated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, last evening. There were many present. At the usual hour for the commencement of the dancing, a large company were in the ball-room, and occupied the time with a dance until near midnight.

At about 11 o'clock the company to the number of about 600 sat down to supper. Mrs. Rose presided with much ability, and succeeded admirably in preserving order. The supper over, she made the open ing speech, after which she read the toasts, and an-nounced the speakers. She was glad, she said, to be there, and pay her tribute to one of the heroes of the American Revolution - Thomas Paine. [Applause.] She spoke of him as an example worthy of nitation, an advocate of human freedom, and an advocate of what appeared to be truth--no matter how un-popular. He was persecuted while living and hated then dead. As Truth is immortal, so is the memory of Thomas Paine; and when his enemies are dead and forgotten he will be truly appreciated. Never before, to her knowledge, had the presiding chair on a festive occasion been allotted to a wo-man. It was a mark of the progress of our day. Woman has heretofore been recognized on such occasions only to dance, and Thomas Paine has changed this barbarism. The sons of New-England who celebrate the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims have ascertained that they had Pilgrim mothers too, and in grateful memory to them their daughters should be recognized.

Mrs. Rose proceeded to speak at length on the topics of the political and religious writings of Thomas Paine, the rights of woman, &c., and at the close was most carnestly applanded.

The toests were read as follows :

The toasts were read a follows:

1. Thems. Paine—Whose memory we meet to cherish. His intellect and meral courses have stamped their impress upon mankind, leaving a rich legacy for all time in advocating the cause of Liberty, Turth, and mental Freedom.

Mr. Smith read a response in the form of a rhyme, being a tribute to Freedom and Thomas Paine. He was frequently applauded.

2. Presently applicated.
2. Present Wright—Her noble devotion in the cause of human liberty in threwing side her prejudices of birth, education and sex, proclaims her a noble and deinterested patriot, while her powerful mind and splendid eloquence demonstrate that genius and worth are not limited to sex but are universal. it are universal.

Mr. Webb read a poetic tribute to Fanny Wright.

3. Entiremel Public Schools—To raise the youth from degradation; light the lamp of information—great the blanc of education around this great united Nation. Knowledge is markind's salvation against all priestly admonition.

Mr. Walker made a response to this teast, advocating Education as necessary to sustain Republican prin-5. The Sugar and Heroes of the American Revolution-

Their names and deeds are emblanced on History's page. Humanity owes them a debt of graited which an never be repaid. May we, their sons and daughtern be animated by the same love of liberty and hatred to oppressive.

Mr. Brown spoke at some length, in an eloquent manner, upon the subject of Freedom in Europe.

So. Forest Mariella and the other contents. May their manner, upon the subject of Freedom in Europe.

Sch. Kossuth, Mozries, and the other patriots—May their deliverance be at hand, when sweeping despots from power, they shall establish in their place the half democratic trainty of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Music—"Marsellais Hymn."

6. The Memory of Departed Liberty—Though proscribed and persecuted, they have fought the good fight, laying the foundation broad and deep of man's regeneration from ignorance, error and superstition.

Mexic—"Hall Columbia."

The good time coming, when crowns and miters—emblems of political and moral delution—will be sweet to the tomb of oblivion. Happy will the nations be when king-cruft and priesters? like Salem witchersit, shall be found only in history.

Newic—"Sign Spangled Banner."

BY REV. H. N. HUDSON. Rev. Mr. Hupson delivered a lecture, last evening, upon the above subject, in the Hall of the

2. The Press-Free and unirammelled.
"Let truth and Error seasonle."

Let truth and Error scappia."

Truth crashed to cards will rise again.
The eternal years of God are how.
But Error wounded writher in pain.
And dies amid her worshippers."

Mr. George Evans said, that not being prepared to respond, and as the company were evidently desirous of returning to the dance, he would decline the honor.

9 Homes—The great parties and elevator of humanity. May also take her proper place in society, not as the dependent, but as the equal of nam.

Dr. Hull said a few words, and repeated some lines.

of poetry in compliment to woman

Thanks were tendered by Mrs. Rose for the good or ier observed. She suggested a slab to be sent to the Washington Monument commemorating Thomas Paine. At the conclusion of the regular toasts, Mr. Vale was called upon and spoke at some length, after which the company returned to the dancing hall and continued their entertainment.

Humor and Charity.

BY WILLIAM M. THACKERAY Mr. THACKERAY's lecture last evening in aid of the Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor, delivered in the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, was very numerously attended and received with marked expressions of satisfaction. The subject of his lecture was "Humor and Charity," whorein he argued that the Humorous Writers of the present, and of past ages, were a kind of week-day preachers, and had done much for the holy cause of Charity : that they ever embraced the cause of the poor, the weak, the humble, and oppressed, and always endeavore ! to inculcate principles of love, of tenderness, and goodwill toward men. That same theme, said the lecturer. which is urged upon you by the preacher, on the Sabbath, is taught by the Humorous Writers in every-day life; and as you are here met for a charitable purpose, to benefit deserving people, I like to hope and think that the men of our calling have done something in aid of Charity, and bave helped, with kind words and thoughts, to confer happiness and to do good.

Have the Humorous writers claim to be week-day preachers? Have they conferred any real benefit by heir sermons? Are people more inclined to do works of goodness, of kindness, and forbearance, by reading the works of Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Hood and

A love of the human species is a very vague kind of

virtue-sitting very easy on the man, shining in print, or appearing in paragraphs—for which the philanthro-pist is said to go home and be no better than his neighbor. A Pharisee may put a piece of gold into the charity box out of some selfish motives, and yet it may be the means of doing the poor man much good. Now the literary man is no better than any other, as far as my experience goes. Neither is he any worse than one who follows any other occupation.—Let us give him just praise for all the good he is the mesns of doing—even as we do the man woo puts his \$100 is the charityplate. In estimating the benefactor, we are grateful to them both for the bounty of which Providence has made them the dispensers. I have said myself, somewhere, that Humor and Wit is Love. I am sure that the best humor is that which contains the most humanity—which is pervaded thoughout with tenderness and kindness, and watchful fidelity. His regard for her lightens from his eyes whenever he sees her. It influences all his movements and actions, and surfaces his whole being. It induces him to work through the long day—supports him through his long journeys from home, and sends him happy back again. This kind of love is not a spaam, but a life. The fond heart is always beating fondly and truly. And so with a loving humor, I think. It is a genial writers' habit of being, as that of looking out of the world. You recognise it, though you may not be called upon to either cry or laugh over every page. A writer's jokes and sentiments and outbreaks of high spirits, must not be too frequent. One tires of the sentimentalist who is ever pumping tears from his eyes or your own. We have no petience with such hypocray as that displayed by Lawrence Sterne, weeping over the dead ass. Toars are sacred. They are not to be trickled out by a hypocrite. But when that same man tells me of Le Favre's filness, and Uncle Toby's charity, I thank him for this awakening my kindly sympathies. If I don't love Seift, (as thank God I do not!) I can admire his genius. It is because I read through his dark nature no kindly fondness of children or wedded his to bless him. I don't remember in his writings one natural expression or scane of heavity. True, be does mention in the journal to Stolls, "a sick child." But then it is to blame the child for being ill, and the mother for tendi the literary man is no better than any other, as far as my experience goes. Neither is he any worse

mismilirope! Be kind to his many sins, and cover them?

Of Mr. Congreve's contributions I do not speak. He had some money which he left to the Duchess of Mariborough. There is no more feeling in his books than in Euclid. He teaches manners and etiquette, and how to bow to a lady. His personal good-nature bore him through extreme bodily pain, and displayed great courage. Being so popular, he was kind and generous to his dependants. Society does not like a man as it liked Congreve, unless he be likeable. But, as our great Tennyson has sung.

Wherever our language is spoken, who ever teaches us the neblect and most perfect conduct of a gentleman. There is no man who teaches us to be gentlemanly be-ter than Joseph Addison. Gentlein treating his opposites, deferential to the old, kind to the poor, and ever respectful to those of low degree. It has just been whispered to me that in regard to paying their tax of graticule to the aged, some few republicans here are a little amiss. I have heard of young sons of freedom cutting all connection between fainer and mother before they had tearned to shave; and of proclaiming their declaration of independence before they could spell it. (Great laughter.) I must say that I belong to the "Fogey" interest, and wish to plead for that class. [Applause] Now, a gentleman can be a gentleman out in the backwoods of the West, or in California, just as well as in Broadway; and wherever he may be, I am sure that the reading the writings of this Joseph Addison must do him good. The most brilliant youth of this as well as in Broadway; and whorever he may see, I am sure that the reading the writings of this Joseph Addison must do him good. The most brilliant youth of this City may read here lessons which shail learn him to be urbane and gentle in his manners, and find much to charm, to polish, and to instruct him. I have been put in mind of the gentle teachings of his works by traveling in your railroad cars and stages—where the rough, honeat workman, or the most exquisite damdy, alike inversibly pay such deference to sooma. I think that Mr. Spectator would have smiled a sweet smile for these actions, and gone home and written a pretty paper about it. I am sure Dick Steel would have held him in grateful regard, and asked him to an inn to have a bottle—or a dozer. Steele, as a literary benefactor in the world, increases in value as time passes on, even as do the lands in London. He was the founder of sentimental writing in England. Before his time, passion was not expected to express itself otherwise than is blank verse. In Fischling, we see a great hearty sympalty and benevolence—a great kindness for the poor, and a great love of the good. These are among the contributions which this great man has left us. As for Goldsmith, if the youngest person here has not laughed with delighted good huncer over Mores and his great may the youngest person here has not laughed with delighted good humor over Moses and his green spectacles, what call is there for me to speak? In this place, and on this occasion, remembering these men, I claim from you your sympathy for the good they have done, and thank the sweet charity which they have bestowed on the world! Avolume.

the sweet charity which they have bestowed on the world! (Applause.)

When humor joins with rythm and music, and appears in song, it is then irresistible. At a Burn's festival I have seen the hardy Scotchman shed tears of joy and heartfelt sympathy at the sandly remembrances awakened by the singing of Auld Lang Syne. Hamor, for drawing forth from the grainli heart of kindly sensibility and suiden emotion. I know of no such provocative. Look at that astonishing poem, "The Bridge of Sighs," who can read it without thanking Heaven for the great genius who sang such music to us! Mr. Thackersy here read this poem with admirable effect. It then said: I never saw the writer but once; but I have ever been glad to think that some words of mine, in praise of those verse, reached him on his death-bod, and helped to cheer and southe him in those hours of pain. in. As to the characteristics of Dickens's fervid pen, I

As to the characteristics of Discuss's iserva pets, it his we all have reason to be thankful to him for bringing such pleasures into our houses, and awakening in our hearts such kindly sympathies. There are many personages in Dickens's writings which make us feel better for conversing with. You come away better for your contact with them. Was there ever a better churty sermon preached in the world than Dickens's Christmas Carol's It was the means of lighting up hundreds of Christmas fires awakening numberiess accial sympaity sermon preached in the world miss becare a charge mas Cerol? It was the means of lighting up hundreds of Christmas-fires, awakening numberless social sympathies. As for this man's love of children, that particular bump at the back part of his head must be monstrous! [Applanse.] I know two children, at least, who peruse his books ten times more assidiously than they do those of their father. I know one girl who reads Nicholas Nickleby when she is tred and when she is rested; when she is sad and when she is happy she reads Nicholas Nickleby; when she is up and when she is in bed she reads Nicholas Nickleby; and when she has read the book through—she reads Nicholas Nickleby again. [Applause.] When ten years of age, she said to me, "Fa, I like Mr. Dickens's books better than yoars "and she expressed a desire that I should write such a book. But who can? What a humor, and what a book. But who can? What a humor, and what a genial sympathy plays around that book! and who does not sympathize with Oliver Twist? Who does not delight to contemplate Mr. Micawber, amid his various fertunes? I recognize in this genial author a beneficent messenger of good; and thankfully I take my share of that happiness which he has so bountifully given to the world. [Applause.]

Church of the Ascensia, corner of Sackett and Courtsts , Brooklyn. He contended that one of the earliest inquiries of man was, "Wha is truth?" The wisest nep have asked the question and waited longest for an snawer However we might quart with it, the in-word nature tells us what it is. Real acquisi-tion of the mind buildeth up, while mere opinion tion of the mind buildeth up, while mere opiniononly bloweth up. The question, where is the road,
that leads to truth, is asked by the wise, while
theorists cannot tell what it is, but can inform us where
to find it. A religious man cannot help but worship, for
worship he must. The mind of man when active gives
out a certain vapor called opinion, which in the course
of time resolves itself into a tangible substance—in the
formation of laws. Thoughts harden into things and
found institutions. But how is a man to indee whether
his opinion is true or falset for, of course, every one
thinks his ideas right because they are his own invocations. Opinions often generate unconsciously, and if
speculation be the test of truth, then these inventions of
the mind are truth. In most cases men turn from the
truth and prefer to tumble up and down in their own
conseit. We should seek for truth as it is in operation,
and not as it is in speculation. It is truth that carries
on creation, and not the opinions which originate within
us. Freethinkers never get at the truth for salf guides
them, and they form opinious which originate within
them, and they form opinious which originate them
and cannot be taken as truth. Man has fully learned
not to seek for knowledge in himself; he must take neture and a view at truth by observation in the outer
world and not within the limits of his own narrow mind.
The basis upon which our reasoning should be built to
truth, which to be found must be looked for in nature,
which is the best teacher and guide. We must look back
to Time and draw our conclusions thence. In reference to the training of children the lecturer urged that
a proper command should be exercised over them and
chastisement was occasionally necessary. The policy
of leaving them grow up by tadulgences in every trid
should be avoided, as it tended to way wardness and dissource of knowledge. The lecture was treated with only bloweth up. The question, where is the road should be avoided, as it cented to waywards and onobedience in siter years. Truth he contended was the
source of knowledge. The lecture was treated with
unusual ability, and at the conclusion the announcement
was made that on Wedinesday evening the sixth locture
of the course would be delivered by Rev. Dr. Vinton
upon the subject of Commerce.

Composition of the Atmosphere. BY PROP. YOUMANS.

'Mr. Youmans gave his second lecture in she Franklin Course last evening, before a large audience, as the Tabernacle. He took up the subject of the "Composition of the Atmosphere, and its Action upon Rocks Preparatory to Vegetation."

Mr. Youmans's mapner is very attractive, and he was listened to with intense interest, and several bimes applauded.

After referring to some points in his first lecture, Mr.

Youmans proceeded to remark: As the atmosphere, when reduced to a uniform density, extends upward but five miles, we shall form the best idea of the proportion of its elements by suppos-sing them to be separated in successive layers or strata. In that case the nitrogen, of which we spoke last weak, would form a layer about four miles deep, and the onygen about one mile deep. There yet remains another pair of substances to be examined, watery vapor and carbonic acid gas. These exist in vastly less comparative quantity, yet their offices are equally important to the preservation of organic life. If all the carbonic acid contained in the air were to be separated as a layor, it would be but 13 feet deep, and the watery vapor, it would be but 13 feet deep, and the watery vapor, it would be but 13 feet deep, and the watery vapor, it would be but 13 feet deep, and the watery vapor, it would be but 13 feet deep, and the watery vapor, it precipitated, would form a stratum of water 5 inches deep. If water and air are brought into contact, they exert a mutual reaction, the water dissolves or absorbs a portion of the water about 44 per cent, and this forms a second atmosphere upon the globe, which exists in all natural waters, and which is respired by marine animals. This water atmosphere is twice as rich in oxygen as the sir above. Again, the air dissolves or absorbs a portion of the water which rises into the gaseous form. This vapor is indispensable, as in perfectly dry air neithor vegetables nor animals can live. Of the wonderful properties of water and its counties uses in nature, it have no time to speak, but will barely call your attention to its remarkable solvent powers. It dissolves a great number of substances and takes on their peculiar properties. Pure water is always the same, the difference in different waters being due to various substances dissolved in it. Water, said the lecturer, is a compound of oxygon, with another gas termed hydrogen gas or some other and the same of the precipital sections is either pure hydrogen gas or some other of substances in nature, it is nevertheless recognized as a metal—water being a metalic oxide. Its invisibility and gaseous form constitute no objection to this view, because metalic mercury also rises in invisible vapor or gas. Hydrogen unites with oxygen, generating an intense heef. It is an ingresilent of most fuels, and is the element of how of the elements exhibit pair of substances to be examined, watery vapor and carbonic acid gas. These exist in vastly less compara-

respiration of the diving animal. A bushel of charcoal produces 2,300 gallons of this gas, and a man in breating 24 hours 140 gallons. Carbonic acid is a heavy gas; it extinguishes fire and destroys all animal life. If an animal attempt to breathe it pure there is spaemodic closure of the glottis, and the animal dies as speedily as if strengled with a cord. If breathed when diluted with 30 per cent, of air, it acts as a narcotic poison, inducing sleep, torper, and death. I's normal proportion in the air is 1-2000 th; there is but one gallon diffused through 2,000 gallons of air. This may be increased touloid, or to one half per cent; more than this is injurious. A man exhales about 20 cubic feet of cartonic acid per day, which would therefore viriate or spoil 4,000 cubic etc of six each day, equal to all that is to be found over a space of 36 square feet to the top of the atmosphere. Larger quantities still are generated by combustion and decay. Water has a strong attraction for carbonic acid and abords much of it. If there acquires new properties, particularly the power of discolving a great number of minerals. Mr. Youman's then explained why it is called an acid. All acids have the power of combining with another class of bodies termed bases. In combining they both disappear and a new substance is formed called a sait. Most minerals are saits; that is, they consist of acids and bases combined. The locturer then drew attention to his chemical chart, showing the composition of the principal minerals which form the beds of rocks. Their saline composition was very clearly and the suitivally exhibited. The bases of these minerals were potable, soid, lime, magnesia, and oxide of from the dead of rocks. Their saline composition of the granite, and stated that it contained all the materials to form the stratified rocks of most animal stratified rocks above. The granite is also the highest rock. It is made and called as all the rocks to the called the probability that all the stratified rocks above. The granite of the

The Sources of Practical Knowledge. animals that appeared below the coal inhabited ter and were of the lowest organization. But coal was deposited through the growth of a vari